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# Representations and Pseudo-representations (Moduli spaces, Galois representations and L-functions)

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## Representations and Pseudo-representations

(Abstract)

by Henri CARAYOL

### (I) Representations over local rings ([C])

Let  $G$  be an abstract group and  $R$  a local ring with maximal ideal  $m$  and residue field  $F$ . We define a  $d$ -dimensional representation of  $G$  over  $R$  as usual, i.e. as an homomorphism :

$$\rho : G \longrightarrow GL_d(R);$$

two such representations are called *equivalent* if one is conjugate of the other by some  $M \in GL_d(R)$ . The *residual representation*  $\bar{\rho} : G \rightarrow GL_d(F)$  is obtained by reducing modulo  $m$ .

Our first result is the following :

THEOREM 1. — Suppose  $\rho$  and  $\rho'$  are two  $d$ -dimensional representations of  $G$  over  $R$ . Assume :

- (a)  $\forall g \in G, \text{ trace } \rho(g) = \text{trace } \rho'(g),$
- (b)  $\bar{\rho}$  is absolutely irreducible;

then  $\rho$  and  $\rho'$  are equivalent.

My paper [C] also contains some “Schur-type” result, which allows, under suitable hypothesis, to realize a representation over a subring where the trace takes its values. As a consequence, we give a construction of *Galois representations* associated to some modular forms defined over rings. This kind of results can now be viewed as corollaries of a theorem of Louise Nyssen on pseudo-representations, which I will explain in the next paragraph.

### (II) Pseudo-representations

Pseudo-representations were first introduced in dimension 2 by Andrew Wiles, as a sort of substitute for representations; they played a crucial role in the construction, using congruences between

modular forms, of some  $\ell$ -adic Galois representations ([W]). Taylor ([T]) generalized them to any dimension.

A pseudo-representation of dimension  $d$  of a group is a function on this group which satisfies the formal properties of the trace of a representation : two of those properties are obvious, and the third one reflects a certain polynomial identity on matrix rings ([P]). More precisely :

DEFINITION. — *Let  $G$  be a group and  $R$  a (commutative) ring. A  $d$ -dimensional pseudo-representation of  $G$  over  $R$  is a map  $T : G \rightarrow R$  which satisfies :*

$$(a) \ T(1) = d,$$

$$(b) \ \forall x, y \in G, \ T(xy) = T(yx),$$

$$(c) \ \forall x_1, \dots, x_{d+1} \in G, \ \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{d+1}} \varepsilon(\sigma) T_{\sigma}(x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}) = 0,$$

where  $\varepsilon(\sigma)$  denotes the signature of  $\sigma$ , and where  $T_{\sigma}$  is defined as follows : if  $\sigma$  is decomposed into a product of disjoint cycles (including fixed points viewed as 1-cycles) :

$$\sigma = \left( i_1^1 i_1^2 \dots i_1^{k_1} \right) \dots \left( i_m^1 \dots i_m^{k_m} \right)$$

$$T_{\sigma}(x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}) = T\left(x_{i_1^1} \dots x_{i_1^{k_1}}\right) \dots T\left(x_{i_m^1} \dots x_{i_m^{k_m}}\right)$$

(this makes unambiguous sense thanks to (b)).

The trace of any representation is a pseudo-representation, and according to [T] the converse is also true over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. Because theorem 1 asserts that we have a good theory for those representations over local rings which reduce to absolutely irreducible representations, it seems reasonable to compare both notions in this context :

THEOREM 2 [N]. — *Let  $T$  be a  $d$ -dimensional pseudo-representation of a group  $G$  over an henselian separated local ring  $R$ . We assume that its reduction  $\bar{T}$  modulo the maximal ideal is the trace of some absolutely irreducible  $d$ -dimensional representation over the residue field. Then  $T$  itself is the trace of a  $d$ -dimensional representation of  $G$  over  $R$  (well-defined up to equivalence according to theorem 1).*

*Note* : A recent preprint of K. Saito ([S]) contains related results in the case of 2-dimensional representations.

### (III) References

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